# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE MELO-DRAMATIC AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

PRACE CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT BADEN

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE STILL ARMING.

Expected Change in the English Ministry Consols 953 @952-Cotton Firm-Breadstuffs Dull.

The screw steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Loitch, which sailed from Liverpool at 9:30 on the merning of the 30th ult., arrived here at 5:25 yes-

terday morning.

The Cunard screw steamship Jura from New-York arrived out at Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ult., and the Europs reached Liverpool at

Se'clock on the evening of the 28th, The City of Baltimore, on the lat izst., lat. 51 18, lee. 18 45, at 2:15 p. m., passed R. M. steamship Arabis, bound east. April 4, lat. 48 20, len. 37 46, at 10 . B., spoke bark Ficetwing of St. John, N. B., bound

west. 7th, lat. 44, lon. 47 30, at 2:30 p. m., passed a large steamship bound east; supposed to be the Arago for Southampton.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD. [By British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.]

"WATERFORD, Wednesday, March 30, 1859. "The Marquis of Waterford was killed last evening while hunting."

THE CONGRESS

It was confidently asserted that the Congress would be held in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and most probobly in the town of Baden.

A Paris telegram says : "After several proposals, it appears that Baden has been fixed upon for the coming Congress, and that it will meet about the first of May. k will be attended by five Cabinet Ministers-Malmes bury representing England; Walewski, France; Gerchakoff, Russia; Buol, Austria; and Scheinit, Prassis. The Italian States will also be indirectly represented at the Congress. M. Azeglio, Sardinian Minister to England, has arrived here to meet Count Cavour. It is not impossible that they may complicate the negotiations, and their visit to this Capital is not viewed with pleasure by the votaries of peace." The Paris Presse says that facts justify the assertion

that it is the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienns, which has rendered the Congress possible. The English Government is said to have given its

consent to the admission of Sardinia to the Congress. According to some authorities, the Congress will meet between the 15th and 20th of April. It is said that Lord Cowley will assist the Earl of

Malmesbury, and that M. Drouyn de l'Hays will act as second Commissioner to Count Walewski.

The Vienza correspondent of The London Times says that, although Austria has promised to attend the Congress, she is not inclined to think peace will be maintained, and consequently continues her arms-

Le Nord says that Count Cavour's note to the five powers, claiming the admission of Piedmont to the Congress, points out that in associating themselves with the policy of Piedmon', they would assure at once the triumph of rationality and of order in Italy. By excluding Piedmont, they would abandon the fate of Italy to revolutionary influences.

The latest reports were that, while Piedmont will have a seat in the Congress, she will not have a vote, and that on the same conditions other Italian States will be heard.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 28th ult. the Earl of Clarendon put a question to the Foreign Secretary with reference to the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna, and the results which were likely to flow from it. He observed that at present the public knew nothing in reality of the nature of this mission. He gathered from the newspapers that Lord Cowley had been entrusted with no powers to negotiate; but he was desired to ascertain what were the differences between France and Austria, and to endeavor to bring them to a conclusion. If that were so, he thought that the instructions which had been given to Lord Cowley were most judicious. The friendly character of the noble most judicious. The friendly character of the noble Lord's mission seemed to have been fully appreciated by Austria, and he was believed to have brought back most complete and satisfactory assurances. Austria had professed her willingness to withdraw her army from Italy at the same time as the French army was withdrawn; she declared she had never intended to invade Piedmont, and she expressed her readiness to invade Piedmont, and she expressed her readiness to engage not to do so; and Austria would make concessions to European feeling, considering, from her present condition, the strength of her army, and the support which she called from Germany. That she might do so without the slightest reflection upon her heror or her courage. We might feel assured that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that before Lord Cowley went to Vienna, he had the full consent of the French Government to undertake the mission, and he was made aware of their views on the Italian question. The noble lord had been slightly informed as to the nature of Lord Cowley's instructions, and his lordship had been received with the utmost frankness and cordiality by t'e Austrian Government. Since Lord Cowley's useful mission to Vienna, a Congress had

cordiality by the Austrian Government. Since Lord Cowley's useful mission to Vienna, a Congress had been assented to by the five great powers, but the details of which were to be considered; and the composition of the Congress had not yet been decided upon, although he had no doubt that it soon would be. Her Majesty's Government were desirous that every one of the Italian States should have an opportunity of expressive their opinion in some way or other at the or the Italian States should have an opportunity of ex-pressing their opinion in some way or other at the Congress; and their object was to recommend to the Italian people what they believed would be for their own benefit and for the safety of Europe. Although no actual disarmament had taken place, both Austria and Piedmont had formally declared that they would not attack one another, and that they would abstain from hostilities; therefore, unless some untoward or from hostilities; therefore, unless some untoward or improbable event should occur, we might hope that peace would not be broken, and that the Congress

which would meet at the end of next month, would have the result which all Europe desired.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Owen Stanley said that in consequence of the explicit statement of the Attorney-General for Ireland, that Government would opaider the rejection of the second reading of the Re-mm bill as equivalent to a vote of censure, he should indraw the resolution to that effect, of which he had

Mr. Cowper asked whether it was intended to incur the expense of a third mail to America in addition to the two mail services for which a sum of £176,000 was included in the packet estimates, before a vote for this parpose could be submitted in Committee of Supply. Mr. Disraeli said that the contract was before the

Mr. Disraeli said that the contract was before the Admiralty, but it was not yet completed. It was not becessary to take an additional vote for the purpose. The debate on the Reform bill was resumed, the principal speakers against it being Mr. Edwin James, Moskton Milnes and Sir James Graham, while those in its favor were Lord Elebo, Lord A. Vane Tempest and Sir John Pakington. The latter objected to the conciliatory tone assumed by Lord Palmerston, and declared that Government would hold itself staked on the issue of the debate.

the issue of the debate.

On Tuesday, the 29th, the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant, and in the House of Com-mons the debate upon the Reform bill was continued. Mr. Gladstone was the principal speaker of the evening, and he took ground against Lord John Russell's reso-

The debate was adjourned till Thursday, the 31st, en, at the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, a

The London journals were speculating on the cour Ministers would pursue in the event of the passage of Lord John Russell's amendment. The Liberal journals

Lord John Russell's amendment. The Liberal journals took it for granted that they would resign, and were allotting offices to their anticipated successors. According to The Morning Star, Lord John Russell will make up a Cabinet independently of Lord Palmerston, and those who acted with him while in office.

The remains of John Hunter, the great physiologist, had been reinterred at Westminster Abbey with appropriate solemnities.

A deputation had waited upon Sir John Pakington at the Admiralty, on the subject of the Honduras Intercognic Railway. It was stated that a substantial contractor had tendered to construct the railway for £2,500,000, and pending its construction to put through a sufficient road, for the carriage of the mails, within 12 months from the present time. The great cavanages of the route were largely dwell upon.

THE MELO-DRAMATIC AMERICAN TRAGEDY.

Free the Lendes Saturday Review.

We rotice the "Washington Tragedy," as the newspapers call it, rather for the way in which it has been commented upon and described, than for any other peculiarity attending it. An "injured bushand killing an adulterer is no great novelty, unbappily, in the anvals of human nature, and there is nothing in the considered fine guilty intrigue which deserved especial comment. It will be generally feit that the seduer comment. It will be generally feit that the seduer converse, if not his fate, but little commiseration. His wretched partner in sin will receive, partly because she was known and admired in English drawing-roome, nuch consideration, if not sympathy, though none of us know on which side—enducer or seduced—there was the greater temptation. The avenger of his own bonor in this nerve and bloody way, will be, in some cases, applanded, and in almost all condoned. And all this will be on no particular grounds. The matter will be settled by the prevalence of this or that vague and undiscipliced feeling, not upon reason or merality; but, as we know absolutely nothing about the difficult and dreadfel chace which turned Mrs. Sickles and Mr. Key from friends to guilty lovers, or how far the husband's neglect or affection may be pleaded in mitigation or aggravation of their guilt, or of his sanguirary revenge, we shall not discass questions for the rotution of which no materials exist, and the examination of which would lead to no important conclusion. Still less shall we moralize on a case which carries its own lesson with it.

What strikes us is the evident delight and avidity, hich carries its own lesson with it.

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What strikes us is the evident delight and avidity, and the prurient and curious felicity in literary effects, with which the case is detailed and commented upon on both sides of the Atlantic. Just as Pope seems to think that from high life high characters are drawn, so it appears to be held that mureer and adultery among tine people require a corresponding amount of fine writing. All that happened, if it had taken place in Whitechapel or on the New-York quays, and had the parties been a laborer and a sailor, would have been cismissed in a single contemptuous paragraph. As it is, we have the whole thing reported and described, analyzed and condensed, re-written and chronicled again, with an iteration tedious to everybody but the professors of dramatic description. What we really want to know is how far all "the incidents of the tragedy" are due to the imagination of the reporter, or are actual transcripts of fact. It might give us a hint as to the materials of history. We vehemently suspect that the New-York journalists have, like the German essayists on the natural history of the camel, developed a good deal of the situation and dialogue from the depths of their conscioueness. If it is not so, we can developed a good deal of the situation and dialogue from the depths of their consciousness. If it is not so, we can only observe that the American mind dwells in an atmosphere of thought and wears a dramatic form of ex-pression, as well as habitually turns to a dramatic pression, as well as hantbany terms to a dramatic course of action, which must in itself he a serious social evil. If Mr. Sickles really did and said all the curious things which are reported of him, we must say that he must have keenly relished the dramatic opportunities which the case presented for some fine stage effects. No novel or tragedy was ever more replete with startling hits. The grouping, with all its happy incidents, and the coincidences and the catastoche adjust timeselves into a most telling tableau. trophe, adjust themselves into a most telling tableau. Had the whole thing been arranged for the French thea-Had the whole thing been arranged for the French thea-ter, it could not more ably or completely have fulfilled the accredited stage proprieties. The anonymous letter delivered to the husband in the full splendor of his senatorial triumph, actually at the moment when he is entertaining the President of the United States at dinner—the guilty wife, all beauty and hypocrisy, at one end of her gorgeous board, and the husband con-cealing his agenies under the conventional mask of courteous hospitality at the other—was, or is con-ceived, in the very spirit of M. Alexandre Dumas. The extorted confession and the demand for the wed-ding-ring by frenzied husband from guilt-stricken wife, is finely conceived, or, if true, is in the letter as well as the spirit of the story-books. So is the inci-dent of the lover making his signals to his mistres in the very sight of the vindictive and too well-informed the very sight of the vindictive and too well-informed husband. Si non è vero è bes trovoto. Mr. Butterworth-Mr. Sickles's friend and confidant-evidently awells on the whole affair with a historiographer's minute love of his subject, and a patient elaboration of particulars which shows that his artistic taste was satisfied with his share in the affair. Mr. Sickles's or participate which is share in the affair. Mr. Sickles's first communication to Mr. Butterworth is graphic, and we date say true to facts—"Dear B——, come to "me right away." Mr. Butterworth sequally idiomatic and concise. At first he judiciously takes to reasoning, and counsels prudence in happy and metaphorial language—"Mr. Sickles, you must be calm, and look this matter square in the face." But the spirit of the friend and American citizen soon prevails. Mr. Sickles says, "It is already the town taik." "I then said," deposes Mr. Butterworth, "'If that be so, there is but one course left for you as a man of honer; you need no advice." Mr. Sickles accordingly arms himself with pistols and revolvers; and Mr. Butterworth engages in conversation on the weather with the doomed victim, and is thus the instrument of handing Mr. Key over to the furious husband. Now comes the ctimax, in that fine barst which we have, we think, heard on the Adelphi boards: "You have dishonored my bed and family, you scoundrel—you must die." Then followed three bails delivered in rapid succession into Key's body, with two other bar-

rapid succession into Key's body, with two other bar-rels actually snapped at the dead, or at least dyirg, man's brain. Enter guards—the curtain falls on the Considering that all this could only have occupied two minutes, we are led to somire, in the classical sense of the word, the fine coolness which enabled the

witnesses to note and chronicle these telling details.

The minute attention which seized and stored up the minute attention which serzed and server the hurried language, the murderer's arguments and deliberation, his hands clasped in agony, and his head buried in the pillow, the ground on which he vindicated and on which his friend accepted his vindication of the premeditated murder—silt his looks very like a complete acceptance of the transaction. Nor is the complete acceptance of the transaction. Nor is the conclusion of the tragedy by any means out of keeping with this melodramatic who'eness. Mrs. Sickles is reported as "conceding that her husband had done right." She is reported as very anxious to get back her wedding ring, and utterly careless of her lover's fate. Mr. Sickles observes the transaction was "unavoidable," or, as he expressees it in finer language, "Satisfied as I was of her guilt, we could not live on the same planet." All the family friends concur in sympathies. Mr. Sickles is remitted to the jail, the comforts of which hardly come up to his expectations; though, with a fine touch of professional irony, the jailor is made to observe: "This is the best place you members of Congress have afforded us,"—with a pretty classical allusion, we suppose, to Perillus and his bull; whereupen, we are informed. "Mr. Sickles caved"—a verby neu'er of the American language, the exact meaning of which we profess It is a language, the exact meaning of which we profess insbility to discover.

Our Own Correspondent" of The Times, we must

do him the justice to say, is fully equal to the fine oc-casion. He has given us the marrow of the American reports in language quite his own. In order to show how largely contemporaneous instory may vary, he re-ports the death-denouncing sentence, not as "You have dishonored my bed, you scoundrel," &c., but more briefly, "Villain, prepare to die;" to which, in more briefly, "Villain, prepare to die;" to which, in Porte St. Martin language, the reply ought to have been, "Caitiff, avaunt!" and perhaps was in some report. The Times' writer has some characteristic beauties of style peculiarly his own. "Click goes one "pistol. 'Don't kill me,' prays the unarmed man; "the merciless finger moves, and the victim falls. The "now useless pistol is thrown away, and the revolver "drawn."

"now useless pistol is thrown away, and the revolver
"drawn" click goes the hammer, and the pistol
has missed fire." And not content with all this, a
leader dishes up all the cold cabbage again. A famous
hand, in a leader of the accredited type, goes through
all the screams of the wife, and "the death grapple;"
and we are asked to be edified by all this.

We must unhesitatingly demur to the edification as
to the sympathy. It is one thing to pardon a nurder
committed flagrante delicto—it is another to lose sight
of or to palliate the undoubted fact that there was
every circumstance of deliberate and cool premeditaevery circumstance of deliberate and cool premedita-tion in the murder. We are almost disposed to ob-serve, with The N. Y. Evening Post, that "it is very likely that the desire of distinguishing himself by a deed of startling theatrical effect had some place in

"deed of startling theatrical effect had some place in Sickles's motives;" and there is something in the remark of another American paper, that "the preva"lence of the detestable dectrine of woman's rights, 
and the practice of wives going into fashionable society without their husbands, has a tendency to 
locsen the principles of moral obligation, and to produce domestic tragedies." At any rate, the morbid 
sympathy which attends the murderer is a melancholy 
feature in American morals.

# FRANCE.

THE POPE AT JERUSALEM.

The Siècle implores French diplomacy to oppose, at the projected Congress, any confirmation of the treaties of 1815:

We cannot retrain from addressing a prayer to "We cannot retrain from addressing a proyer to our diplematists; it is, to prevent that from the deli-berations of the Congress there should proceed in a direct or indirect form anything approaching to a rati-fication of even the least important parts of the treaties of 1815. Nations are not always in a position to obtain the reparation due to them, but it is essential for the sake of their honor that they should preserve under all circumstances a dignity which is the security for the future."

The same journal insists on the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope, and considers that Jerusalem would be as favorable a spot as any for the Papal Court to withdraw to, consoled by a civil list to which all Catholic countries would contribute:

which an Catholic countries would contribute:

"It, however, little matters where the Pope resides.
Wherever he may dwell, it will only depend on himself to gain the admiration, sympathy, and respect of the world. He would merely have to return to the spirit of the Gospel, to humility and charity.

In order to regulate the State of Italy, and come quest' of Europe, it is essential that the treaties which at this moment rule the existence of Europe as bound by those should be modified, and that Papacy should be considered to the constraint of the constraint o "Alone should be moduled, and that Papacy should consent to abandon its temporal power, and exercise the plenitude of its spiritual power under the protec-tion of Europe in general, and of the Catrolia Powers in particular. We should then no longer behold the anomalies witressed at all times, and which our century has observed in the exile of Pius VI., of Pius VII., and of Pius IX., provoked alone by the posses VII., and of Pins IX., provoked alone by the possession of their temporal power.

Since John
VIII., who first sisposed of the empire and gave it to
Charles the Bold the most terrible proofs have not
been wanting to show that this temporal rule is a clash
which not only shackles Italy, but also the Papary
itself. John VIII., was himself compelled to fly, and
to seek refuge in France. Seepen VI. was put into
irons and strangled. In the 10th century John X was
imprisoned and suffocated; Benedict VI. was strangled; John XVI., Pope or anti-Pope, had his tongue
and nose slit open, and his eyes torn out; Stephen
VIII. was disfigured; Leo V. was driven out and imprisoned; Sergius III., John XIII., and Gregory V.
were driven out; Benedict V. was deposed, as also
was Leo VIII. From the lith to the 13m centuries,
the same scandalous scenes, struggles, and disorders was Leo vill. Frames the state like the same scandalous scenes, struggles, and disorders were repeated. Victor II. nearly fell a victim to poison: Pascal II. was deposed; Luke III. was driven from Rome; Celestin IV. was poisoned, &c."

As announced in the latest news by the Canada, Count Cavour arrived at Paris on the morning of 26th, and had an interview with the Emperor at no the same day. He was also present at a private din-ner given by the Emperor at the Tuileries on Monday the 28th. He was reported to be much pleased with his visit, and it was expected that he would leave Paris for London on the day the City of Baltimore

It was asserted that the Conferences respecting the Dambian Principalities would reassemble in Paris in the course of the then current week. Two sittings only were expected to be held, all the powers having agreed to recognize the double election of Coura. The announcement of the Congress on the affairs of Itsly had not produced any improvement in the general trade of France.

trade of France.

It had been arranged by the War Department that all the materiel lately prepared, such as artillers, projectiles, clothing and tents, should be dispatched to Lyons and Marseilles, where stores had been pre-

Dyons and Marketines, where stores had been per pared for them.

The Paris flour market was firm, and wheat was without essential change. Wines were quiet but steady. Brandles dull.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News assetts

that armaments were going on in France without re The Paris Patrie states that the Government had

The Paris Pairie states that the Government had decided upon adding a fourt; battalion to each of the hundred infantry regiments of the line. The new battaliors are to be formed out of the 3d and 0th companies of the already existing battalions.

The Paris Bourse, on Saturday, the 26th, was dull and drooping, the Rentes declining to 68f, 70c. On Monday, the 28th, the depression was still greater, owing to disquieting rumors, and the quotations declined to 68f, 25c. On the 29th, the Bourse opened at a further cecline of more than a quarter, but a slight improvement subsequently took place, and the Three Per Cents closed at 68f, 10c, for money, and 63f, 5c, for account.

Count Cayour was expected to leave Paris for Tarin

direct on the 30th.

The Vicercy of Egypt had rejected the written application of M. de Lesseps for permission to commence the work of the Soez Canal, and M. Lieanthey, the Engineer-in-Chief, had tendered his resignation.

### SARDINIA.

Turin letters state that the projected Congress had proved a gris your shock to the war party. Orders for preparing certain large buildings for the reception of troops had been countermanded. A dispatch from Count Cayour to the Sardinian Em-

A dispatch from Count Cavour to the Sardman Embaseador at London, dated March 17, is published. It is in reply to a question which the British Government had saked, viz: Whether Sardinia would follow the example of Austria, and declare in a formal manner that she has no intentien of attacking her powerful neighbors? Count Cavour in his reply criticizes the menacing attitude of Austria, and says:

"So long as our neighbors group round them and against us all the States of Italy which border on us, and while they can freely much their troops on the banks of the Po and up to the Apennines, so long as

and while they can freely march their troops on the banks of the Po and up to the Apennines, so long as they can hold Piacenza (transformed into a fortress of the first order), continually threatening our frontier, it will be impossible for us to remain defenseless in the face of the provoking and armed attitude of Austria."

# AUSTRIA.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times. VIENNA, March 35.

In the afternoon of Wednesday Count Buol informed the Russian Minister at this Court that Austria was willing to be a participator in the Congress which is to examine into, and, if possible, peacefully settle the Italian question. The Austrian Government has, Italian question. The Austrian Government has, however, plainly stated to the representatives of the mediating Powers that there are certain matters which do not admit of discussion. What these matters are you have already been told, but, as the Congress is about to meet, it may be as well to recapituate. Austria will not take part in any discussion which could tria will not take part in any discussion which could possibly lead to a modification of the treaties of 1815, and consequently there can be no question of her relinquishing any part of the territory which ahe now norsesses in Italy or her rights of avancies in Tale. possesses in Raly, of her rights of reversion in Auscary and Modena. At present she assents that she will uphold her right to keep garrisons in Commachio, Ferrars, and Piacenza. It is understood that the special conventions between Austria and the Italian States are to undergo a revision, but Count Buol has not yet clearly expressed himself on the subject. Yes bot yet clearly expressed almeet ou the anject. I terday the Vienna public knew nothing of what was doing here, but the Ost-Deutsche Post of to-day gives the following semi-efficial information, which will be found to confirm intelligence a day or two since re-

ceived from me;—
"The Congress affair has made great progress since Wednesday last. Austria has expressed her readiness to become a party to the Congress. But two of the to become a party to the Congress. But two of the conditions made by Austria are at present positively known to us. The first condition is, that as the Congress cannot deliberate in the midst of the clang of weapons, Sardinia must be induced to quit its menacing and segressive attitude, which raises apprehensions that an inroad may be made into the neighboring States. The second point is, that the Congress is to act on the basis of the principles laid down in the well-known protocol of the Congress which was held at Air-la Chapelle in November, 1818. In diplomatic circles it is asserted that the Emperor Napoleon has undertaken to persuade Sardinis to disarm. This last piece of news we give as we hear it, but are mable to guarantee its perfect correctness. It has not yet been seitled where the Congress is to meet."

It is not yet known who will represent Austria at the Congress, but it is general y allowed that the most fitting man would be Count Hartig, a statesman who for some years has been without employment. The

fitting man would be Count Hartig, a statesman who for some years has been without employment. The Count, who some 16 or 18 years ago was Statisholder of Lombardy, is a very able man, and knows Italy and her ailments well. The probability, however, is that Count Buol will himself attend the Congress. M. de Balabine has been extremely active during the last few days, and to his exertions the conciliatory spirit displayed by Count Buol is mainly to be attributed. "The Russian Minister," says a well informed person, "did much in the way of expolery and a little in the "way of menace, and at last carried his point." Although Austria has promised to attend the Congress she is not inclined to think peace will be maintained and consequently continues her armaments. There are now, or will be by the end of the month, 35 regiments of the line in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom. Each regiment is composed of four battalions; the battalion when on a war footing consists of 1,200 men, and has beside two companies of 200 men in depot.

and has beside two companies of 200 men in depot With chasseers, border troops, engineers, artillery and cavalry the army in Italy may be about 230,000 strong. Fortifications are being made at Borgo-forte, on the Po, through which place a road runs from the north-western part of the Duchy of Modema up to Mattna. Fortifications are also being made in the districts of Lodi, Pavia, Cremona, Como, &c. On the 17th the labourers at Mattna and in the neighbor-head bear, to construct a rejoint, on the height of the 17th the labourers at Mastua and in the neighborhood began to construct a redoubt on the neight of Pompilio. Great preparations for war are also going on at Venice, where large hospitals are being prepared for the sick and wounded. Twelve ships of war are now lying in the port of Malamocco, the entrance to which will probably be closed by means of sunken vescels as soon as hostilities commence. It is stated that orders have been given to remove all deposited moneys (deposited) from Milan to Verona. It is known here that the Emperor of the French has invited Count Caveur to go to Paris, but still it is feared that blood will be shed in Italy. Louis Napoleon can retreat if he will, but not so Victor Emmanuel. The latter has no choice but to go forward, for if he healtates he is lost. It is generally expected that the game of death will begin by Garibaidi's volunteers making an icroad into

It is generally expected that the game of deals will begin by Garibaid's volunteers making an icroad into one other or the Duchies. The Archduke Reguler, when on his way back from Naples to this city, passed through Florence and Modena, and doubtless held coun-cels with his Royal relatives in those cities. The state of public feeling in Tuscany is very bad, and the of-fensive spithets applied to the Germans in 1848 are

It is computed that by the end of March Austria would have in Lembardy 70 battalions of infantry; and

with artillery, cavalry, and engineers, the army in Italy would be about 220,000 strong.

The London Daily News is informed that the conditions on which Austria has assented to a Congress, are

conson which agerra has accepted to a congress, of a most insufficient character.

Letters from Pincenza armounce that between the 23d and 25th of March, 1,200 Anathana, with 30 cannons, 150 harrels of resin, and a great quantity of congreve rockets, arrived there. The church was converted into a flour magazine.

Warhke preparations were going actively forward in the control basis.

other parts of Italy.

A romor was in circulation in Paris, on the 28th (but it had not been confirmed), that a collision had taken place in Lombardy, between an Austrian detachmett and some recruits who wished to escape the service. It is said tost one man was killed and several

#### GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Federal Assembly has voted supplies for arming the federal fortresses with the necessary artillery. Prince Frederick of Würtemberg is said to have been appointed Comman-der-in-Chief of the Eighth Federal Corps d'Armee.

# INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta of February 25, and Hong

The mails from Calcutta of February 25, and Hong Kong February 15, arrived at Alexandria on the 21st of March.

There is nothing of political importance from India. At Calcutta imports were declining, and Manchester goods were very dull. Produce generally was steady but quiet. Freights dull and drooping. Exchange on London, 2/11/2/11. Money was abundent for commercial purposes. On the publication of the Government financial statement, on the 21st of February, the 5-20 cents which had previously fallen to 15, rose to 7-20 cents discount.

cent discount. Exchange on Madras on the 1st of March, 2/0/0

Lord Elgin had left Carton and was preparing an expedition for the exploration of the Pesri River.

Admiral Seymour was about to return to England.

Exchange at Hong Kong had advanced to 4/7 for back bills. Freights were flat.

At Canton exports were quiet. Manufactured articles in better demand.

At Canon experie were quies. Administration cles in better demand.

At Shanghae on 7th February, imports were firm and stocks light. Tea continued firm and tending upward. Sik also rieing. Exchange, 6/1 = 6/3, closing less firm. Freights to London, £1 10/ for Tea, and £3 10/ for Sik.

The Government telegram from India states that The Government telegram from India states that

The Government telegram from India states that tranquility continued to prevail throughout Onde, and the dissuming of the Province progressed rapidly. Up to the 12th February 378 cannon and 975,000 arms of all kinds had been collected, while 756 forts had been entirely leveled. The Begem and the Nana were still in the Nepaul terai.

The rebels in Central India, under Tantia Topee, were reported to be making for Pertabghur.

### AUSTRALIA.

The Melbourne mails of Feb. 4 reached England on the 20th March. The details add nothing of ance to the news already telegrahed

# CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Cape of Good Hope mails from Table Bay, down to Feb. 21, had resched England. Commerce at the Cape was prosperous. Provisions were in good demand. Peace had been maintained along the frontier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW APPARATUS FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSES.—It is well known that gas is now used not only for lighting, but also for heating, the principle being, in point of fact, the same as that on which smoke-consuming apparatus are founded. The contrivance is simple enough: a tube pierced with a few holes rues under the years) containing the substance to be heated, and paratus are founded. The contrivance is simple enough: a tube pierced with a few holes russ under the vessel containing the substance to be heated, and the small flames issuing from the holes are sufficient to produce the effect. Similar apparatus have recently been introduced into chemical laboratories for the purpose of applying heat to test-tubes and other vessels of the kind. The flames are then in a lice under the tube, each separate, so that endiess currents of air are produced between them, carrying off a large quantity of caloric, and therefore lowering the temperature of the test-tube. Hence the flames must be protected from these currents by various contrivances, which themselves absorb a valuable amount of caloric, and not without inconvenience to the operator, who is exposed to an unnecessary radiation of heat, and to the inhalation of the nonzious gases generated by combustion. Struck with these manifest disadvantages, M. Berthelot has turned his attention to the subject, and recently described to the Academy an apparatus of his cwn, which would seem to be exempt from the defects above described. It consists of six lamps and as many chimneys, which may all he placed in any way the operator may require. Each lamp is composed of three horizontal iron cylinders, 15 centimetres in length, and 2½ centimetres in diameter. Each of these cylinders has eight rows of very small holes parallel to the axis and others in its bases, beside a of these cylinders has eight rows of very small holes parallel to the axis and others in its bases, beside a large one in one of them, into waich the tabe conveythe gas fits. One of the cylinders is lower than the other two, and when a light is applied to the holes the small blue flames issuing from them may either be kept separate or made to join in a large vertical flame. It is in the midst of this flame the test tube is placed, resting on supports of wire which traverse the chimthe lamps. The operator is not exposed to any inconvenient radiation of heat, since the chimneys, which venient radiation of neat, since the diministy, which are of sheet iron, hardly receive any warnth during the experiment, which shows that nearly all the caloric has been absorbed by the test tube. [Galignani. The New Colony of British Columnia.—The

ealaries attached to certain civil offices created by the Queen's command in British Columbia, amount to £5,300. The Governor, Mr. J. Douglas, C. B., receives £1 800 a year; Judge Begbie, £800; Mr. W. A. G. Young, the Colonial Secretary, £500; Capt. W. Driscoll Gossett, R. E., the "Treasurer," £500; Mr. W. H. Carey, the Attorney-General, £400; Mr. Chartres Brew, Police Inspector, £500; the Collector of Customs, a Mr. Wynond Hamly, £400; and the Harber Master, James Cooper, £400. There are a Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Hills, and two "clergymen," the Rev. J. Gamage, and a Mr. Crickmer. salaries attached to certain civil offices created by the

Mr. Hume, "the spiritualist," has just made a con-tract with M. Dentu, to write, before the month of June rext, a work "on second sight." The famous "medium" is Low living at St. Petersburg, in momentary retirement from the world, with his young wife, Mrs. Douglas Hume, nee Kroll. The British Museum Library is now only second in

extent to the Bibliothèque Imperiale at Paris. It must be remembered that the proportion of old books is is much greater in the Paris Library, and that the is much greater in the Pans Library, and that the Library of the British Museum is quite a recent crea-tion. The numbers stand thus. Bibliothèque Impé-riale, 800,000; British Museum, 500,000 volumes. It is stated by The Manchester Guardian that Mr. Kinglake, M. P., the well-known author of "Eothen," is closely engaged upon his history of the Crimoan

THE VERY LATEST. By Telegraph from London to L'verpool.9 MORNING NEWS.

MORNING NEWS.
LONDON, Wednesday, March 30.
DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.
TURSDAY EVENING.
Great inactivity prevailed in the Stock Exchange, but notwithstanding the continued decline on the Paris Bourse, the prices of nearly all securities were well amongsted. well supported.

Console left off about | V cent higher than yester-

day.

About £32,000 in bar gold was this day taken from the Bank for exportation to the Continues in payment for silver, the import of which continues on an extra-

ordinarily active scale.

Since Saturday, upward of £350,000 worth is known to have reached the Thames from Rotterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg. Notwithstanding these large imports, the Continental exchanges this afternoon preented in several instances a partial recovery.

The principal improvement was in bills on Hamburg and Belgium.

The Copenhagen, at sea 94 days, the Water Nymph, and Royal Bride, each 86 days, have on freight

The Copenbager, at sea 94 days, the Water Nymph, and Roval Brise, each 86 days, have on freight £256,600 in gold from Melbourse. The £756,000 in gold, brought by the Australian mail to Suez, is expected on Thereday.

TIMES CITY ARTICLE.

The Hoglish Funds epened without alteration, and have subsequently shown steadinese.

The £350,000 Consols purchased on account of the Court of Chancery having to-lay been paid for, the supply of money was thus rendered abundant.

The fail on the Paris Bourse, which has now been unsternated for several days, would tend in a much greater degree to revive political distruct, but for a surmise that many of the sales effected may be in anticipation of an early loan.

anticipation of an early loan.
It is stated that the Capital of the New Credit Mobiler, in process of concoction under the auspices of Count de Morey, will be one million six hundred thousand pounds, in 80,000 shares of £ 20 each.

MAIL NEWS.

The beavy portion of the Austral au mail is ex-Southampton on Thursday.

e'clock this morning, and were dispatched to Liver-peel and Manchester by early train.

pool and Manchester by early train.

NEW FRENCH LOAN.

The Herald speaks of the probability of a loan of £8 000,000 to cover a deficiency to that amount, and that the resources of the Bark of France raving been already resorted to, it will be necessary to apply else-

where.

The Heraid added that the circumstance that a variety of loan transactions may be concluded if hostilities shall be prevented, induces capitalists to exercise greater reserve than would otherwise be the case.

MISCELLANEOUS,
The death of the Countess of Harrowby is an The Spirit of the Age has arrived from China, with

Sco. 000 lbs. of tes.

It is stated in The Doily News City Article, that Richard Bedford Allen, the bankrupt underwriter of Lloyds, has abscorded; his assets amount to £700, while the habilities are widely estimated at from £10,000 to £60,000.

THE REFORM DEBATE.

Each of the morning papers devotes a leading ar icle
to the speech of Mr. Gladstone.

The Times says that he condemns the Government

bill for everything in which it pretends to offer a re-form, and the only redeeming feature he finds in it is the retention of all existing boroughs. The pretense is that small constituencies are better than large ones.

That is really the argument, though Mr. Gladstone cannot quite screw up his courage to state it so

Times refers to a host of small boroughs to prove that they do not possess the virtues are ribed to

The Stor says the Government have obtained in Mr. Gladstone a powerful but unserviceable ally.

The Daily News points out the inconsistency of Mr. Gladstone abanconing and accepting what he condemns. He rejects Lord Russell's resolution, and will yote for the bid.

ELECTION NEWS.

Mr. Berisferd Hope has announced himself as a candidate for Cambridge University.

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. - The latest accounts by the Canada reported a considerable dechne in Council, under the influence of the unfavorable aspect of Ludias finance, and the prospect of the 27,000,000 loan being increased to ten or twelve

prospect of the A7,00,000 loan being increased to ten or twelve millions.

This depression continued on Monday, the 20th, Consols flottasting at about 95 [2005]. On Tuesday, the 20th, the market was situiting from the content of th

At MANCHESTER trade is quiet, and without material

tions.

At Manchester trade is quiet, and without material carge for yars, but goods are in some cases rather lower, particularly for looks descriptions. A moderate business was doing in yaris for the Continent at firm prices.

Bieradistuffes.—Mesers Richardson, Spence & Coreport a and market for all articles. Flour neglected, although the turn casier to buy, the quotations rance from 10/2012/3. Wheat sells only in retail at previous prices. Western Red, 5/2020/4; White, 8/2010/1, Southern, 16/20/20. Corn doil and ld. & cental chesper for Yellow, which is quoted at 5/205/11; White quiet but steady at 7/207/5.

Phovistoss.—Reef steady, but business restricted to retail railes. Fork dull and nominal. Bacon insertive; small sales of Comberland Cut at 45%. Lard dull, and quotations quite nominal. Tallow quiet at 54 for Butchers' Association.

Phoduce.—Rosin quiet at 4/6-2/7 for Commoo; Medium and fine neglected. Bark without change. Cloversed has been offered at auction but withdrawn, there being no hids above 50/6033 for new American. Sugar rather more extremely tales of Peta at 20/, and Pearls at 31/6. Spirits of Turpentine In moderate demand at 41/241/6.

London Markers.—Breadstuff dull, and prices of Wheat barely supported. Bagar steady, and in fair demand. Coffee hought readily at firm prices. Tea quiet at unchanged rates. Rice quiet. Tallow in limited request, at 55/ for P. Y. C. Linseed Oil, 59/. Scotch Fig Iron, sendy at 53/.

### Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

Per City of Baltimore.]

Liverpool., March 29, 1859.

Cottos.—The market has been rather dull this week, although the sales yeated by were 16,000 hales, and to day about 3,000 hairs, one-third each day being for export and speciation. The axises per Europa received this morning, have failed to impart any buoyancy to prices to-day, and the market is freely supplied at previous rates. In Mancheter to day, there has been a tame market for Yarm, and goods are lower in price, some humners having been done in India Cloth at 7,4292, per piece decline on the extreme rates demanded early this month. Midding Orleans, 71d., Mobile, 71d. Uplande, 7,1458. P. Di. Baradbaturra.—During last week the country markets have generally shown a firmer feeling, heliers of Wheat asking, and in some cases obtathing, an avance of 1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ quarter. This top roveniens, however, was bus followed up yesterday at Mark Lane, where sales were slow, and the prices of the previous Bionday were barely maintained. Our market to-day was very dult for all articles. Wheat solid only in the mercat retail, at previous prices. Flour neglected, although the turn easier to buy. Indian Corn.—Yellow in limited request, and id. P. cental chasper; White unchanged in value, but in very little demand. We quote: Wheat, Red. Obtago and Milwaikes. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{will} \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{will} \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{will} \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{will} \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \text{will} \$\text{will} \$\text{wil

10/9 Finer, 16/012/3. Incian core—research reported since Fri-figure. No transactions of importance are reported since Fri-day, but the market is steady, and a moderate retail business is doing at former prices.

Fork continues doll and nominal.

Fork continues doll and nominal. doirs, at former prices.

FORK continues dull and nominal.

BACON-American is still little inquired for. A few boxes of Cumberland Cut have been sold at 46/ pr cwt.

LAND-Reiners keep entirely out of the market, and quotations are quite nominal.

Tallow-The market is quiet, and 54/ is full quotation for

ominal.

market is quiet, and 54/ is full quotation for ciation." In London, also, P. f. C. is less in g at 53/ P cwt. in. all positions. quired for, closing at 53/ P cwt. in all positions.

BARK without change.

Rosix—Common quiet, at 4/864/7. Medium and Fine

glected.

Sagns-Buyers of Clover still keep out of the market. SEROS—Boyers of Cover bew of fair quality were offered at another and withdrawn 50 60253 being the only bids. Subsequently, however, the lot was sold, about 159 bags at 347, and the remainder at 35 4 cm. Of Timothy (the market is cleared out, but a considerable quantity has just arrived per Jurs, not

# LAW INTELLIGENCE.

TRIAL OF MICHAEL FLYNN FOR MURDER. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-APRIL 12-Before Judge DAVIES.
The People, &c., agt. Michael Flynn.

This morning Michael Flynn, indicted for the mur-der of Freeman Cutting on the 26th of December last, was placed at the bar for trial. Very little difficulty was found in obtaining a Jury. The following are

their names:
Patrick Devlin,
Putnam Conkin,
Alexander Grant,
James Batler,
David Miller,
Albert G. Lawson,
The prisoner is 22 years of age, and deceased was about 24.

about 24.

Mr. Waterbury, the District Attorney, and Mr. John
T. Doyle, one of his assistants, conducted the case for
the prosecution; and Mr. Eli B. Norton and Edward
Anderson for the defense.

Mr. Doyle opened the case for the people. He said

this was a case of homicide, for which the prisoner was indicted for the crime of murder on the 26th of December last, in the house No. 125 Roosevelt street. It appeared that the prisoner lived with a girl named Mary Noonan, in the back room on the fourth floor of that house. Cutting came to the premises, and wanted her to leave. He there had a quarrel with Flynn, and struck him several times. The girl commerced to pack her truck, and Flynn told her not to take anypack her trunk, and riyan one is not also such thing belonging to him. Cutting seized a club and threatened to strike him. Flyon drew a knife and said he would cut him if he struck him with a club. Subsequently, liyan was about going down the stairs for an officer, but he turned round and struck Cutting with kuife, severing his carotid artery, which caused his

Mary Noonan, the first witness, testified that she

lived at the premises in Roosevelt street in December last; Mr. Cutting came to the house on the 16th of December last; at that time there was in the room nyself, James Byrnes, Ellen Archer, a girl named Agyeelf, James Byrres, Ellen Archer, a girl named Ag, and the prisoner; Flynn was very drunz; Cutting came
to the room and took hold of Flynn and said he had it in for
m and would pay him; Flynn went into the bedroom, followed
cutting, who fit him there or four times in the head and
er, Cutting came out of the bedroom and told me to get my
must and leave Flynn, and go to my sister and stay with her;
led Thou as Syrnes to so into the bedroom and oring out the
unk; I was craing at the time; Syrnes went into the bedroom
ab brought out the trunk, and I put some of my things into it;
you came out and take as I was going away I should not take
you came out and take as I was going away I should not take

The India and China mails arrived in London at 5 | bearding with me; he paid his board semetimes to Pipasse

bearding with me; he paid his beard semetimes to Figure sometimes to me.

Cross-examined—I lived in Rossavelt street from the to May previous; Frynn had fived with me two years had left freemen Cutting had been in the State Frison two Man previous.

The District Attorney admitted that Cutting had been said the State Prison in 1856 under the name of Clustes Brown in existing a beat and that he came out in November, 182.

Witness continued—Cutting was in the boune about 18 microsi, he had been in there the evening previous he tod attend to the last of the said that he could get if of the limit. I asked him how it was that be could get if of the would slip it in the peaker the would then get a officer when designation of the said that he would mark a hill the would slip it in the peaker the would then get a officer when the struck him at each of the middle of the first that the could be the said that he would then the struck him at the said that he would then the struck him at the said that he would then the struck him at the said that he would the said in the last first the first that he when the struck him at hat time with his hand in the last first the said that he was and wife, Frynn's was the said that he would the said in the last the said that the would then the said that the would the said to the beautiful that the said that he was the said that he would the said in the last min the said to the said that he would then said in the last min the said that the would the said that he would the said that he was that the would the said that he was that the said that he was that the said that he was that the said that he was the said that he was that he was that he was the said that he was that he was that he was that he was the said that he was that he was that he was that he was that h

the seem to be affected with liquor at the time he came to be house.

Then as Byrnes testified that he bearded with May Neona is Boos voit street less Christonas; I work at Futton Murkel, was in the room when Cutting came in fight was in the room when Cutting came in fight was the see the was there, and he could not get the door open, he palled on a door two or three minutes, when Cutting realed in an and hit him toree or four blows in the month.

Maria Maniy terified that work Fynn desired Cutting to make the chip, the laster hung it on a not in the well, the which Flynn other desired that we not if in time, Byrnes refine being scared, and Cutting took it and lest it on the trunk; the laster saked him what he was doing with the haife in the laster saked him what he was doing with the haife in the laster saked him what he was doing with the haife in the laster is followed bett men down sixts and closed the wond of deceased with her fingers until the arrival of the decear; possess the stabbing, Mary had sent her saked to the decear; it was of no importance.

of ecceased with her fingers until the arrival of the dector; particles to the stabburg, Mary had sent her there for an officer. Mark Eilen Archer was the max with easy but her testing was of no importance.

Dr. John H. Jennsten was examined, and said that he was No. 125 Reconvert street on the morning after Christmas and found deceased found on the investigation of the first disastrative; the corrected afterly was completely severed except a external cost; the wound was the cause of death.

Creas examined—The wound was from five eighths to me quarters of an inch in a transverse direction, and about he inches deep; saw the luble, which was an ordinary pook helfs, and believed such an instrument would inflet may wound; the deceased was a larger and stronger man man in prisoner.

Dr. Wooster Feach corroberated Or. Jehoston.

Officers Starks and Gohen proved the arrest of the prisoner in the rum shop No. 319 Water street.

The presecution rosted.

Mr. Anderson opened for the defence by stating that he was about a can be interested and an arrest of the prisoner; and that he would contend that the killing either justifiable or excusable.

Agns Gibson swore that she was in bed in Flynn's now at he morning in question, and had just gut up when One struck the prisoner; Flynn's mouth bled from the body was the bedroom when Chating told Mary to get her trait in Byrn's take it out, and saw Flynn go and look at it, who be thing ordered him off, anyie get hed down the blows with the bedroom when Chating told Mary to get her trait in Byrn's take it out, and saw Flynn go and look at it, who be thing ordered him off, anyie go the her he had strike Flynn with it saveral times on the head or abolish rise hand, the string of which was around bits wrist; using the string of which was around bits wrist; using the last if not here the case, it cand have nothing the club raised in his hand; did not see F ynn strike Cutting to any when Byrnn was at the door, Cutting the club raised in his hand; did not see F ynn strike Cutting the clu

submitted to the Court, and referred to several authorities a support of them.

The District-Attorney summed up for the prosecution, a marking on the morive of Mrs. Archer going to the house of Fryam, which was to reseme her sister from the state of depth-tion in which where the presence, but claimed that the house Flyam was no easile, but a cen of infamy, and there was right, where there was wright there whatever, except to protect his fife. He summented at length on the testimony of the mistress of the given by description as a summer shallow, and also that of Agnes Gibaro, concerning its cliub, remarking that if the deceased had struck prisoner, as in estified, he would nove allied him. On the wook, he claims a verdict on the ground that the prisoner had had time to soil.

The Judge then charged the jury fairly on the law and facts. They retired at about 4 j o'clock.

The jury came into Court shortly after 8 o'clock, The jury came into Court shortly after 8 o'clock, They redired a verdict of Manslaudherker is fit FIRST DEGREE, and recommended the Court to miss.

the prisoner's punishment as light as its discrete would permit. The prisoner was remanded for setence, and the Court adjourned to next Monday.

[The term of in prisonment for manusamenter in the first space, is from seven years to life—in the discretion of the Court

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-TRIAL TERM-April E-Belore Judge Hilton.
THE FORREST AND WILLIS SUIT.

Edwin Forrest agt. N. P. Willis. Mr. James W. Gerard summed up for the defect this morning. The court-room was crowded.

The counsel admitted the publication of the alegal libelous article, but contended that neither falsabad nor malice, necessary to constitute a libel, had been shown. He saw no eccasion for attacking the reputition of the complainant in this case, and would exceed that he was a high-minded gentleman; but is charged the prosecution with a want of magnaning in their mode of conducting the case. He proceed to state the position of the case, and the relations the parties at the time of the alleged libel.

Mr. John Van Buren made an elaborate and very able argument for the plaintiff, after which the Judge delivered his charge and the Jury retired. They had not agreed at 5 p. m., and the Court ordered a scale verdict.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-APRIL 12.-Before Juin STRONG.
PRACTICE-CERTIFICATE UNDER WARRANT OF AT-

PRACTICE—CERTIFICATE UNDER WARRANT OF M.

Dannenbaum and Waibach agt. Spitz.

An attachment having been issued against defeadant's property as a con-traid-wit, and the Saeriff having temporate of the code, he seedined to give it, when as often as alleged to have property of defendant, a certificate, as provide by section 256 of the Code, he seedined to give it, when as often was procured from Mr. Justice Rocoeveit to examine Bern about defendant's property in his hands. Stern appeared, bit his counsel objected to his being sworn, and moved the decharge of the order for his examination, on the ground that for the service of the order, he (Stern) had furnished the Meriff with a certificate, and there not being suffinited vidence to impact its truthfuness, he was of opinion that within the meaning if Carroll agt. Finley, 26 Sarb, 61, the order ought to he decharged. That a person upon whom a demand was made, at this case, ought to give the Sheriff a certificate at the time; let sow fifth tanding his omission so to do, his subsequently given a continuate the certificate until proceedings had been commenced to compai his examination, he ought to pay \$10, costs of motion, at thereupon the order for his standing the matter of the proceeding the Carroll agreement of Stern had refuse the result of the proceeding a bad been commenced to compai his examination, he ought to pay \$10, costs of motion, and thereupon the order for his standant on mat be discharged. Nelson Smith for plaintiffs; Senedict & Soardman for Stern.

Before Judge Roosavalt—Decisions.

In the matter of the application of Margaret Gall.

In the matter of the application of Margaret Gall.

nda for counsel.

In the matter of the application of Margaret Gast.

Order to convey granted.
George Chesterman and al. agt. Sylvester Values ung and others —Order granted appointing Green C. Bross, tephen Cambreling and Thomas M. Beare commissions a UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-APRIL 12

CONVICTION FOR PASSING DEBASED COIN—MISSLAUGHTER CASE.

Carmina Baili, an Italian woman, who was index
for counterfeiting coin, the details of which have been amy
published, was placed at the bar for trial, and the Jury resident of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of a
Court. Sentence was deferred. verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of sourt. Sentence was deferred.

Robert Walker, boatswain of the ship Antarox

"Charley," while on board. The proof showed that, since the deceased had been punished by the accused, yet the cause of his death was droppy, with which the deceased a allicted. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Not guitty."

MARINE COURT-APRIL 12.—Before Judge THOMPSE

MARINE COURT—Arati. 12.—Before Judge Thousest.

BUILT FOR AN ACTOR'S SALARY.

Londerbach act. Wen. E. Burton.

Piff. as assignee of James Canoll, an actor, set the deft. to recover the salary of the assigner. Piff. complete text Canoll was sengaged to perform at Burton's Theater for season commencing on the 1st of September and ending a first of June, at a salary of \$25 per week. Canoll continual act for about five weeks, when deft, decontinued the performance at his theater and discharged Canoli, refusing to pay in our toom fixing the time of a fell or winter season among the actor of this city, each proprietor or manager designating for a term as may be advantageous to him, that prior is opening of deft's theater, Canoli, by his agents, announced is he intended to remain only a short time. The case is still as

the intensed to remain only a short time. The case is an according to the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case in the case is a case in the case is a case in the case

whenever, tharged with are no in the first degree, was memored, the punishment in case of conviction will be dead it is charged that the extendant freet, on the 5th of February 150, a now-ling house at No. 33 Chatham street his own purises in the mighttime, while there was some busines being the bonse, win's a Mr. McGrath, his wife and a chall be suited by the pris ner, it was alreged, was to defrout the fineurance Company. The case was adjourned over to West Cay at 10 a. m.

An I luster, named Joseph Plantini, was sent to the soft prison for five years and one mouth, and the Court had a journed.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Armit IL—Sefers by
these Connolly, Quackaneuss and Ossous.
William Buckley, assault and battery; finedly,
Martin Connor, assault and battery; pentiantiary I mostle
re Ann Campbell, stealing a shift; Pentiantiary I mostle
in Pavis, stealing from rank bills; Pentiantiary I mostle
into Pavis, stealing two shirts; City Prison to days. National
Donobose, assault and battery; Judgment suspended.
Kelly, stealing an overcost; Pentiantiary a months.
Moore, stealing a shawl; judgment suspended. Edward Nate
assult and battery; Pentiantiary a months. Rest
assult and battery; Pentiantiary 5 months. Charles Appails COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS-APRIL 12 -Sefere le